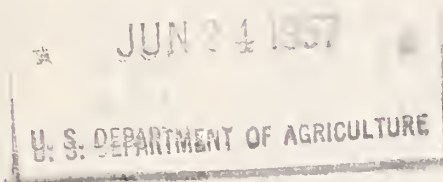


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Resume
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Crop Production



Release;
May 10, 1957
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MAY 1, 1957

Winter Wheat production is now estimated at 703 million bushels or 4 percent less than last year and 18 percent less than average.

Hay Stocks on farms estimated at over $17\frac{1}{2}$ million tons are 7 percent more than last year and 13 percent more than average.

Peach production in 9 southern States is estimated at nearly $12\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels or 12 percent more than last year and 14 percent more than average.

Orange production, including tangerines (1956-57 season) is estimated at 138 million boxes or 1 percent more than the 1955-56 crop and 17 percent more than average.

Grapefruit production at 43.6 million boxes is 4 percent less than last year and 10 percent less than average.

Late Spring Potato crop is estimated at nearly 29.7 million hundred-weight or 22 percent more than last year and 11 percent more than 1949-55 average.

Milk production for April is estimated at 11.4 billion pounds or 1 percent more than April last year and almost 9 percent more than the April average.

Egg production at 5.7 billion eggs in April exceeds the April 1956 production by 2 percent but is 4 percent less than the April average.

Crop and year	Percent <u>1/</u> : Acreage : Yield per : Production
	not harvested: for harvest: harvested acre: (1,000 bushels)
	for grain : (1,000 acres): (bushels) :
WINTER WHEAT	
Average 1946-55	14.8 46,477 18.6 862,471
1956.....	19.9 35,637 20.6 734,995
1957 (Indicated May 1).....	15.1 31,233 22.5 703,208

Crop	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average : 1946-55	: 1956	: 1957	Average : 1946-55	: 1956	: Indicated May 1, 1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Rye.....	86	80	88	---	---	---
Hay.....	85	77	88	---	---	---
Pasture.....	81	68	85	---	---	---
Peaches <u>2/</u> (1,000 bu.).....	--	--	--	<u>3/</u> 10,907	11,052	12,424
Maple sirup (1,000 gal.).....	--	--	--	1,657	1,571	1,829

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

Crop	Average 1946-55		1956		1957	
	Percent : 1,000 : <u>4/</u> : tons :	Percent : 1,000 : <u>4/</u> : tons :	Percent : 1,000 : <u>4/</u> : tons :	Percent : 1,000 : <u>4/</u> : tons :	Percent : 1,000 : <u>4/</u> : tons :	Percent : 1,000 : <u>4/</u> : tons :
All hay.....	15.1	15,646	14.7	16,528	16.3	17,675

1/ Percent of seeded acreage.

2/ 9 Southern States. (Estimates for Florida discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.)

3/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	118,597	135,725	137,415	138,225
Grapefruit.....	48,263	42,190	45,280	43,600
Lemons.....	13,146	14,000	12,600	14,500

¹ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE HARVESTED			YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average: 1949-55:	1956	Ind. 1957	Average: 1949-55:	1956	Ind. 1957	Average: 1949-55:	1956	Ind. 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	22.6	33.8	44.0	156.6	155.6	146.5	3,554	5,260	6,445
E. Spring	23.7	26.1	31.9	131.4	154.1	130.8	3,110	4,022	4,172
L. Spring	201.7	165.9	175.4	133.8	146.7	169.2	26,853	24,330	29,681
E. Summer	124.9	100.1	101.7	80.2	94.9	June 10	9,980	9,503	June 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
March	9,799	10,888	10,961	6,081	5,776	5,902
April	10,530	11,325	11,428	5,966	5,600	5,731
Jan.-Apr. Incl.	37,059	41,473	41,550	21,999	21,696	22,024

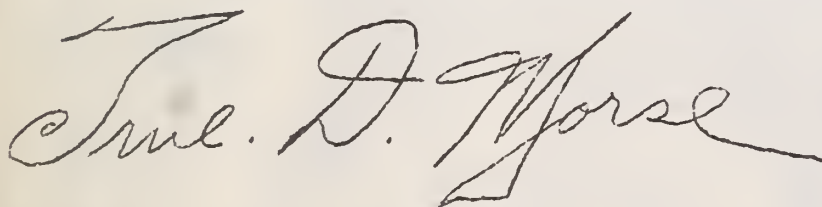
APPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

S. R. Newell, Chairman,

F. J. Graham, Secretary,

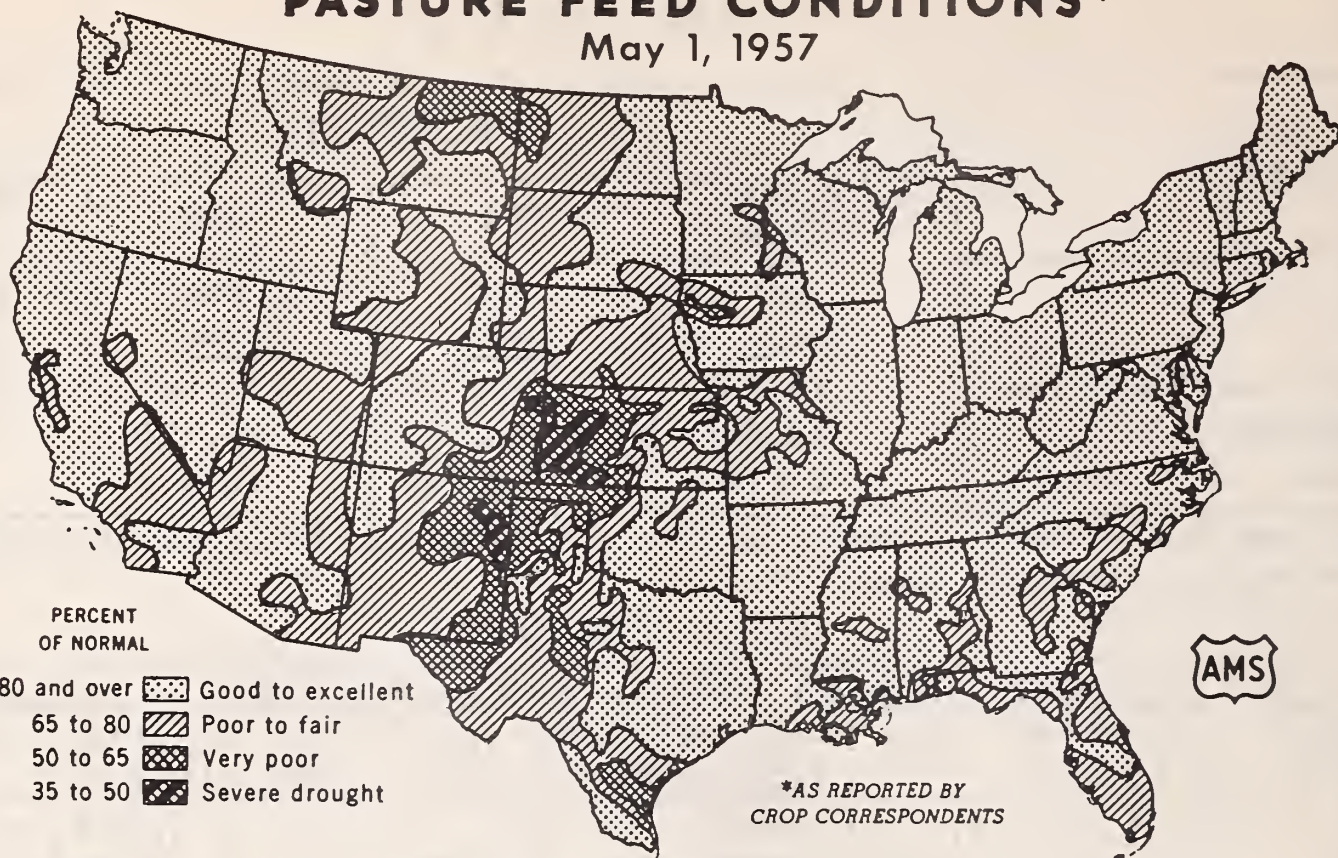
C. E. Burkhead,	R. Royston,
J. W. Kirkbride,	O. M. Frost,
G. D. Harrell,	Earl Park,
W. C. Hinson, Jr.,	W. J. Fluke,
W. B. Hudson,	Paul Smith,
C. W. LeGrande,	H. F. Bryant,
C. O. Parker,	K. E. Logan.



ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1957



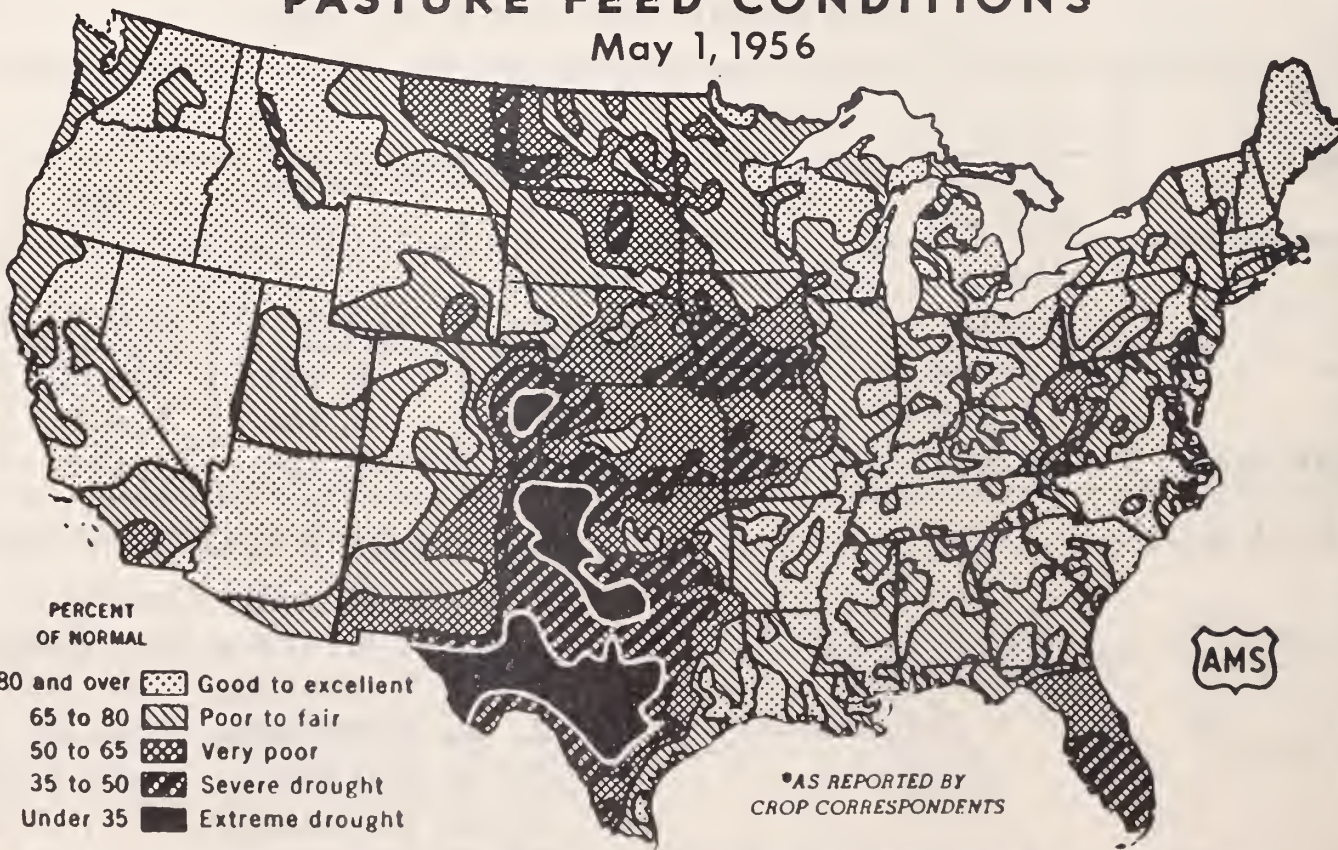
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4226-57 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1956



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3203-56 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1957

Crop progress generally was slow in April, and many plantings were delayed by rainy weather. Prospects are promising for most crops despite some troubles in getting good stands for early growth. Good soil moisture supplies are much more general than last year giving good to excellent promise for grain, pasture and hay crops. Some Northeastern, Mid-Atlantic and far South-western sections are still dry. Irrigation water supplies improved during late spring for most Western areas. Excessive rains in the South-west drought area caused floods and lowland damage along some rivers but also added new possibilities for crop outcome over wide areas. Much planting was still to be done on May 1, and all crops in this new season face the varying hazards of weather, insects and diseases.

Winter wheat outcome continues to look more promising as the season develops. Many fields in the Great Plains which emerged late after a dry start still have thin and uneven or weedy stands; others have thickened surprisingly under cool and rainy April weather. Irrigated acreage and most fields in Eastern areas have grown well although some poorly drained spots are yellow and near-drowned and need warm, dry weather. Some late fields are much below par. In the Northern Plains and Pacific States, conditions improved during the month; winter loss was low and prospects are excellent. Loss of winter wheat this year between seeding and harvest is expected to be lowest in 5 years in percent of the total acreage seeded. Improved growing conditions are one factor in this showing, another is the closer selection of land after provision for the Soil Bank or other crops. The crop now estimated at 703 million bushels is within 4 percent of last year's crop from nearly a fifth less seeded acreage. A new record yield per acre may be in the making. Rye and fall-seeded oats made fair progress during the month. Rye condition on May 1 was slightly above average and considerably better than a year earlier.

Spring wheat seedings are being rushed toward completion after later starts than last year in most States. Progress in the seeding of this crop by May 1 had reached about 70 percent in South Dakota, 37 percent in North Dakota, about a third done in Montana and a fourth in Minnesota. Recent fair weather virtually assures rapid completion of seedings.

Oats got badly jostled from position in the spring planting race. This cool-loving crop missed timely seeding on many fields too wet to work and has poorer chances than usual of filling and maturing ahead of mid-summer heat. Some acreage intended for oats in several States will grow corn, soybeans or other later crops or after late start be valued chiefly as a nurse crop for new forage seedings. Oats seeding was virtually finished by May 1 in Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa although much was done rather late. Some still remained in Illinois and Wisconsin; the job was no more than half done in Minnesota, Ohio and Indiana, but Northeastern States were mainly making good progress. Barley seeding was near the same stage as oats in most States following the more advanced work of seeding spring wheat. Flax seeding was only well started in North Dakota and Minnesota and about one-fourth done in South Dakota.

Cotton and corn planting has gone more slowly than usual in most Southern States with much variation in stage between sections, but South-west irrigated cotton is more nearly on schedule. In south central Texas, some acreage intended for corn may be planted to sorghums -- a crop likely

to gain acreage in many other Plains sections after April rains. Rice seeding has been badly delayed in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas; in some years, seeding in these States is nearing completion. by early May. California rice seeding is about on time. Transplanting of tobacco is on the slow side in main early sections but ample time remains for completion. Very little corn or soybeans were planted in North Central States ahead of the critical May rush which is now beginning.

Pastures over the Nation generally look the best for May 1 in five years, showing that the "more rain, more grass" equation is again working. The striking contrast in pasture feed condition with last year's poor status in many areas is clear from a glance at the maps on page 4. This year the condition average of 85 is highest since 1952; last year was lowest since the drought year 1934. Growth and prospects are better than last year in almost all States, and grazing is rapidly changing from scarcity to surplus in a widening area of the long-dry Southwest. Range areas this May have the best feed or prospects in five years after important April gains, although shortages still persist in western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. If the early promise of lush growth is fulfilled, pastures this year may in no small way replace the feed output of large acreages being held from crop use.

Hay generally is producing heavy early cuttings. Nationally, the condition average of all hay at 88 is sharply above last year's low level with gains evident in all but a few States. Keeping enough hay was no small worry to farmers in many dry localities throughout 1956, and it was saved wherever possible. Shifts in livestock, close utilization of field forage of every kind and a fairly easy winter helped, despite some bad sectional storms. The May 1 carryover of hay from last year's third largest crop of record is second largest in nearly half a century. These large hay stocks indicate general forage plenty in view of pastures and hay crops now coming on.

In general, the deciduous fruits have had a good bloom this spring although varying amounts of frost damage have occurred. Peaches suffered some frost damage, particularly in Arkansas and Oklahoma, but prospective production for the Southern States is above both last year and average. Insufficient cold weather during dormancy resulted in irregular bloom and poor leaf development on peach trees in some Southern States. The California sweet cherry and apricot crops are forecast larger than last year, although a smaller plum crop is expected.

Citrus crops have responded to favorable weather conditions with a good bloom and set for the 1957-58 year occurring in all areas. Harvest of the 1956-57 citrus crop continues with 49 million boxes of oranges (37 percent of the total crop) and 5.7 million boxes of grapefruit (13 percent of the total crop) remaining for harvest as of May 1.

One premium early crop--maple sirup--already has come through with about a sixth more gallons than last year and a tenth above average. Fewer trees were tapped than any year in the last decade, but runs of sap in the northern part of the maple belt were unusually long and heavy and harvest was largely unhampered by snow.

Potato crops have generally favorable prospects. The early spring crop in Texas and Florida is now moving with the total crop estimated slightly larger than last year. The late spring crop looks a strong fifth larger than last year. Excellent yields are expected on an enlarged acreage in California. Baldwin County, Alabama potatoes are now moving and wide ranging planting dates in California are expected to spread harvest of the late spring crop

over a longer period than usual. Early summer acreage is estimated slightly less than last year.

Spring vegetable areas other than in the far West had some adverse weather during April although there was little complete loss of acreage. Spring vegetable and melon production during the 1957 season is expected to be 3 percent less than last year largely because of acreage reduction. Crops with smaller production this year include cantaloups, tomatoes, sweet corn and onions. More watermelons, lettuce and asparagus are expected. Strawberries should be unusually plentiful; estimates now indicate 26 percent more than last year's record large crop.

Milk production has continued on a high level which in April was slightly above last year. The seasonal increase over March was similar to last year's and less than usual, reflecting slowness of the season in many important dairy sections. May 1 production rates per cow in reporters' herds, however, surpassed last year's previous record for the date by 4 percent with new records set in all sections. A high of 77.2 percent of cows in these herds were being milked, edging out the 1956 record.

April egg production was 4 percent below average although 2 percent more than in April last year. Number of layers averaged about the same as a year earlier but laying rates were higher, being at record rates in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic. Even here they were well above a year ago.

WINTER WHEAT: A winter wheat crop of 703 million bushels is indicated by conditions to May 1. This would be about 5 percent smaller than the 1956 crop of 735 million bushels, nearly a fifth less than average but 5 percent above a month ago. Increases from April 1 prospects were rather general throughout the country with significant increases in Texas, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska.

The indicated yield at 22.5 bushels per acre for harvest is the highest of record and compares with 20.6 bushels in 1956 and the average of 18.6 bushels. The indicated record yield may be reached with only New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Maryland and West Virginia exceeding their current record yield. This indicates a quite uniform satisfactory development of the crop over a majority of the producing areas.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate for May 1 to harvest has been 86 million bushels. The largest change was in 1949 when the May 1 estimate exceeded the final production by 163 million bushels. The smallest change was in 1951 when the May 1 estimate exceeded the final production by 31 million bushels.

The estimated 31.2 million acres of winter wheat remaining for harvest on May 1 represents a decrease of 12 percent from the 1956 harvested acreage, is a third less than average and is the smallest acreage since 1933. The portion of the seeded acreage that will be harvested for grain is estimated at 84.9 percent. This compares with 80.1 percent for the 1956 crop and the average of 85.2 percent. Of the 5.5 million acres seeded but not expected to be harvested as grain, 3.9 million acres are in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. Moisture during April over much of the dry Southern Plains replenished soil moisture. Wheat that survived the rigors of a dry fall and winter took on a "new look" and gives promise of favorable returns. In the "dust bowl" some fields "dusted-in" last fall but greened up but it is still problematical as to what can be expected.

Kansas production prospects increased during April as favorable moisture and temperature conditions prevailed over most of the State. In the western half of the State, stands are generally thin and there is considerable small wheat that emerged following March rains. This acreage will require continued favorable weather to produce average yields. In the eastern half of the State, wheat has made rapid growth during the winter and spring after a rather late start last fall. Stands are good with excellent root growth and tillering resulting in a very rank growth that could be damaged by lodging. Soil-borne mosaic and Septoria are present in disturbing amounts but damage has been limited. Wheat is now heading in southern Kansas fields, is in the boot stage in east central areas and has jointed to the Nebraska line.

Texas prospects continued to jump as moisture fell in adequate to excessive amounts over the State. Fields that were doubtful producers a month ago now give promise of near average yields. Optimism is increasing concerning yield prospects of late germinated wheat but such fields will require optimum growing conditions.

Oklahoma wheat fields have generally had their thirst satisfied with eastern areas becoming concerned about damage due to excessive rainfall. Plant growth is abundant with excellent yields expected. However, the early April freeze may have caused considerably more damage to advanced wheat than is now apparent. Low temperatures weakened stem growth and rendered plants more susceptible to lodging.

Yields in Nebraska registered substantial gains during April as above normal rainfall throughout the wheat producing area boosted crop prospects. The crop has a lush growth with excellent color and a minimum of insects and disease present for this time of year.

Expected production in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri increased during April as sufficient moisture and warm weather were favorable for maximum growth. Some stands in Ohio are spotted. Rust is of some concern in southern Illinois areas. However, with favorable weather, the crop is expected to outdistance these deterring elements in both States.

In Colorado, precipitation that began in early April had a marked beneficial effect on the surviving acreage and gave new life to some acreage that earlier appeared to be lost. Plants are generally well rooted, show good early growth and promise of excellent yields in some areas. In New Mexico, non-irrigated fields remaining for harvest--confined mostly to the northeastern corner of the State--were greatly benefited by April moisture and generally have sufficient moisture to produce favorable yields.

Pacific Northwest wheat prospects continued to improve during April with promise of a larger production than a year ago. Wheat survived the winter with a minimum of loss and has developed under favorable spring conditions.

The Atlantic and South Central States generally report production increases over April 1. Favorable moisture and temperatures brought the crop along with near normal development and yields are expected to exceed the previous records in a few States.

RYE: The condition of rye was reported at 88 percent of normal on May 1, compared with 84 percent on April 1 and the 1946-55 average for May 1 of 86 percent. Due primarily to improved moisture conditions, improvement since April 1 has been general throughout the country with only 4 States reporting lower conditions on May 1 than on April 1. In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, where 50 percent of the acreage for grain was harvested last year, condition was reported at 85 percent on May 1 compared with 74 percent a month ago and 78 percent a year ago. The crop in this area entered the dormant period in only fair condition and received lighter than averaged snow cover during the winter. However, recent adequate moisture has been favorable for crop development and conditions are much improved. In most other States, the crop is indicated to be in good to excellent condition.

PEACHES: The first forecast of production for the 9 Southern States is 12,424,000 bushels, 12 percent above 1956 and 14 percent above the 10-year average which includes the near total failure of 1955. Prospective production as of May 1 is above both last year and average in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas; and below both last year and average in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Prospects vary considerably by varieties, particularly in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. Some varieties--especially early ones--that require longer chilling periods during dormancy did not receive the required number of chilling hours. As a result, bloom was late and irregular. The trees have been slow in leafing out and consequently a heavy drop is expected. The outlook for other varieties in the same areas is much better.

Freezes April 12-13 sharply reduced the Arkansas crop and virtually wiped out the small Oklahoma crop. In Arkansas, losses were heaviest in Johnson and Pope Counties and the Northwest area. There was also some freeze damage in Northeast Arkansas, but little in the Crowley Ridge area and none reported for the Howard County area. Daily rains have interfered seriously with spraying and dusting but the abundance of moisture should aid in sizing the fruit.

In South Carolina, the season is a week to 10 days later than normal in the Ridge area and 3 to 5 days late in the Piedmont. Growers in the Ridge and Sandhills areas are pessimistic because of the lack of chilling temperatures during dormancy. A good crop is in prospect for the important Piedmont area. Hail on April 8 damaged about 250 acres of peaches in the lower part of Spartansburg and Laurens counties.

In Georgia, May 1 prospects were uncertain in many areas and especially so in the heavy-producing Fort Valley area. Here practically all the young trees set during recent years have been early varieties that require longer chilling periods than they received this past winter.

There have been no reports of frost losses in the main peach-growing areas of California. The blooming period was close to the normal time and bloom was heavy in all districts. Thinning was under way in some localities on May 1. The bearing acreages for both Clingstones and Freestones will show increases over 1956.

CITRUS: The 1956-57 orange crop (including tangerines) is estimated at 138 million boxes, one percent larger than last season and 17 percent above average. The California Valencia crop is estimated at one million boxes less than on April 1, while in Florida there was a slight increase over last month in the estimated production of Temples and Other Early and Midseason oranges. As of May 1, utilization of the 1956-57 orange crop totaled 84 million boxes leaving an estimated 49 million boxes yet to be harvested compared with 48.7 million boxes left for harvest at the same date last season. Included in the unharvested part of the crop are 20 million boxes of California Valencias which will be harvested during the summer and fall months.

Production of grapefruit is expected to total 43.6 million boxes, 4 percent less than last season and 10 percent below the 10-year average. Compared with last month, estimated production is up one million boxes. Utilization of the crop to May 1 amounted to 38 million boxes or approximately the same as at this date last season. However, an estimated 5.7 million boxes remain unharvested from the 1956-57 crop while last year 7.1 million boxes remained unharvested on May 1. The California lemon crop is estimated at 14.5 million boxes, 1.9 million more than last year and 1.4 million above the average. Nearly 9.5 million boxes of lemons remained unharvested on May 1, compared with 6.6 million boxes unharvested on the same date last year.

In Florida, warm weather and adequate rainfall during April provided good growing conditions for citrus fruit and trees. Harvest of Early and Midseason oranges was nearly completed by May 1, with only a few Temples from late bloom remaining unharvested. Valencias have been slow maturing with only about 33 percent of the crop harvested by May 1 while approximately 40 percent had been harvested to the same date last year.

Harvest of Florida grapefruit was heavy during April with utilization to May 1 totaling 32.4 million boxes, or 90 percent of the estimated 1956-57 crop. At the same date a year ago, 88 percent of that crop had been harvested.

Harvest of Navel oranges in California is expected to continue through mid-May although the quantity remaining unharvested is less than at the same time last year. Valencias are being harvested in all districts but only about 4 percent of the crop had been harvested by May 1. Late rains were favorable for development of Valencias. Utilization of the California orange crop to May 1 totaled almost 14 million boxes, or approximately the same as a year ago. Late rains were favorable for the California lemon crop and there is a good supply of lemons available for harvest during the next few months. Harvest of grapefruit in the Desert Valleys continues in increasing volume with most of the crop expected to move by the end of June. In other areas, only a small amount had been harvested by May 1 since the main harvest will come after the crop in the Desert Valleys has been cleaned up. As of May 1, utilization of the California grapefruit totaled 441,000 boxes, only slightly less than for the same period a year ago. Weather conditions in California favored a good bloom for the 1957-58 citrus crop.

In Texas, harvest of the 1956-57 citrus crops was practically over by May 1. During April, rains occurred in all areas resulting in a reserve moisture supply sufficient to carry the present favorable 1957-58 set of citrus through the usual shedding period (May and June) without loss of fruit. Trees are in exceptionally good condition and the fruit is making fast growth.

CHERRIES - CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, AND OREGON: Production of sweet cherries in California is forecast at 37,500 tons, 9 percent larger than in 1956 and 23 percent above average. The crop of Royal Anns is estimated at 15,000 tons compared with 15,700 tons in 1956. Other varieties are forecast at 22,500 tons for 1957 compared with 18,600 tons last year. There was a heavy bloom this season and most areas are expected to have a good crop. Some shipments of early cherries to local markets were made the last of April with the first rail shipments of the season about May 3.

In Oregon, the effects of the 1955 freeze are still apparent, with the sweet cherry crop rather spotty around The Dalles, Hood River, and Union County areas. In the western part of the State where all of the sour cherries are grown, prospects are quite good.

In Washington, earliest varieties of sweet cherries reached full bloom by April 8, and by April 21 the crop had set. The bloom was heavy on trees not damaged by the 1955 freeze. Weather was cool but still permitted a good set. Trees which suffered freeze damage in 1955 have a good set on those limbs still alive. The sour cherry crop in Washington was past full bloom by May 1. Warm sunny weather after April 26 brought the blossoms out rapidly. Little winter damage is apparent and bloom has been heavy.

PLUMS AND PRUNES, CALIFORNIA: Production of California plums is forecast at 84,000 tons, 16 percent smaller than last year, but 5 percent above average. There was a good bloom on all varieties, but overall the crop is less than in 1956. Santa Rosas in central California may be on the light side and there is some spottiness by varieties and localities in other areas. First shipments of plums are expected from Kern County about the last week in May.

Prunes showed a good bloom in most orchards although light and spotty sets occurred in some orchards which were overloaded with fruit last season. No frost damage had occurred as of May 1.

APRICOTS, CALIFORNIA: The 1957 crop of apricots in California is estimated at 187,000 tons, 1,000 tons above last year but 8 percent below average. The bloom was uneven with some districts having a light set while others required considerable thinning. Rainy weather during the period of bloom interfered with bee activity resulting in poor pollination in some orchards. The winter weather was favorable for dormancy and only a small amount of spring frost damage occurred. Recent rains have favored development of the apricots and harvest for fresh market is expected to begin about the last week in May.

POTATOES: The early spring potato crop in Florida and Texas is forecast at 4,172,000 hundredweight, 142,000 hundredweight less than the estimates a month ago but 4 percent larger than last year. Market conditions in Florida have caused some delay in harvesting. In the important Hastings area of Florida, harvesting is now active with peak movement expected during the first half of May. In the Gainesville area, harvest should be quite general by mid-May. In the Everglades, harvesting was getting underway on May 1, while in the Hillsborough-Wauchula area harvesting was near completion except for a few late plantings. In Texas, the 18,000 hundredweight crop will move early in May.

The late spring potato production is forecast at 29,681,000 hundred-weight, 22 percent above the 1956 crop and 11 percent above the 7-year (1949-55) average. California, which probably will produce about two-thirds of the late spring crop, is expected to harvest 19,765,000 hundred-weight, about 23 percent more than the 16,065,000 hundredweight crop of 1956. A 6 percent increase in California acreage coupled with a 16 percent increase in prospective yield accounts for the increased production forecast. Growing conditions have been excellent in both San Joaquin Valley and Southern California. There was virtually no frost damage in the earlier areas. Rain and relatively cool weather have slowed maturity somewhat but vine condition is reported to be excellent in most quarters, with tuber size well above average. Movement data show most shipments originating from the Edison district at this early date. Maturity regulations established through the Marketing Agreement went into effect on May 1. Plantings this season seem to have been split with some early and some quite late. It is therefore expected that harvesting this year will be spread over a longer period than usual, extending well into July. In Alabama, harvest in the Baldwin area started the last week of April and will become active by May 10. Blight that was prevalent in some stands early in April is now under control, and growers in general are optimistic over prospective yields. In North Carolina, continued rains in the main areas of production retarded progress of potatoes and necessitated considerable replanting. South Carolina has about the best prospects in recent years. Prospects in Arkansas vary by areas. In Louisiana, blight hit the crop in the Lafourche-Terrebonne area about the time the potatoes were ready to dig; however, fields were far enough advanced that yields were affected only slightly. Peak harvest activity is expected about May 10. In Arizona, potato harvest is underway with yields under last year. In Texas, digging of potatoes in the Pearsall area should start about May 10, with heaviest movement expected near the end of the month. The crop at San Antonio was delayed by cool, wet weather and no digging is expected until the end of May.

Early summer potato acreage is estimated at 101,700 acres for harvest in 1957, about 4 percent below growers intentions reported in early February. The 1957 acreage is up 2 percent over the 100,100 acres harvested in early summer States a year ago, but well below the 1949-55 average of 124,900 acres. In Virginia, growers on the Eastern Shore planted a slightly greater acreage than a year ago while in the Norfolk area the acreage is the same as in 1956. Crop condition is varied this year, and somewhat below normal. Topsoil moisture was short on May 1, and irrigation was general. Crop development is about 10 days later than usual. In Georgia, a limited acreage is generally in good condition. Tennessee growers report satisfactory growing conditions but the crop is about two weeks late. On May 1, plants were 4 to 6 inches high in Franklin County where light shipments are expected about the middle of June. In Texas, most early plantings in the Panhandle were not far enough advanced to be hurt by cold weather and heavy rains in late April. With favorable growing weather in May and June harvest should begin in late June or early July. Growers in the Kansas City area of Missouri report early summer potatoes to be in excellent condition, but in the Saint Louis area wet ground and cool weather for a considerable length of time have held back growth in most fields. In Kansas, potatoes that had emerged on May 1 were reported to be making excellent progress. A few late plantings are expected since recent rains prevented earlier planting.

TOBACCO: As a result of current revisions, production of all types of tobacco grown in 1956 has been placed at 2,181 million pounds, 1.7 percent above the estimate published last December. These revised estimates are based primarily on reports from growers and dealers, marketing card data assembled by the Commodity Stabilization Service, and market news and grading information compiled by the Agricultural Marketing Service. Except for Maryland tobacco and portions of some cigar types, marketing of the 1956 crop is practically complete. The 1956 poundage was about one-half percent smaller than the quantity produced in 1955. The 1956 crop was harvested from only 1,365,000 acres, nearly 9 percent below the previous year and the lowest since 1941. All important types were under quotas in 1956 except cigar wrapper and Pennsylvania seedleaf. Largely because of the trend toward the use of high yielding varieties, heavier applications of fertilizer, closer spacing of plants, combined with generally good to excellent growing conditions, the 1956 all-tobacco yield per acre reached a record 1,598 pounds, 132 pounds above the previous high established in 1955.

Value of production of the 1956 crop is set at 1,172 million dollars with an average price of 53.7 cents per pound. This compares with 1,166 million dollars growers received for the 1955 crop at an average of 53.2 cents per pound.

Flue-cured production totaled 1,423 million pounds in 1956, 4 percent less than in the previous year, but still the third largest of record. It was harvested from 875,000 acres, the lowest acreage since 1943. A record yield of 1,625 pounds per acre was made, reflecting an almost ideal season in Virginia and North Carolina and generally favorable growing conditions in other flue-cured areas.

The Burley crop totaled 506 million pounds, up 8 percent from 1955. The crop was harvested from an estimated 310,000 acres, or about one thousand less than the 1955 revised acreage. With an excellent producing season throughout virtually all Burley-producing areas, yields averaged 1,635 pounds per acre, 49 pounds above the previous high reached in 1954.

Southern Maryland production is estimated at 38.5 million pounds, 7 million pounds more than produced in 1955.

Fire-cured production in 1956 at 70.6 million pounds was 8 percent above a year earlier while dark air-cured at 33.9 million pounds was 9 percent higher. Both classes established record-high yields

Combined production of all cigar tobacco in 1956 is estimated at 109 million pounds -- 58 million pounds of filler, 34 million binder, and 17 million wrapper. Filler and wrapper poundage was larger than the previous year while that of binders was considerably smaller. Total cigar tobacco production in 1955 was 111.9 million pounds.

MAPLE SIRUP: Production of maple sirup in 1957 is estimated at 1,829,000 gallons, about 16 percent above last year's production of 1,571,000 gallons and 10 percent above the 1946-55 average of 1,657,000 gallons. Separate estimates of maple sugar production are being discontinued with this report and the equivalent sirup used in making sugar is now included in the maple sirup production. Last year less than one percent of the sirup produced was used by producers in making sugar.

The estimated number of 5,734,000 trees tapped in 1957 continues the downward trend in evidence since 1947. This is 4 percent below last year and 24 percent below the average.

The maple season in 1957 was one of the best in many years for the northern edge of the belt and was characterized by unusually long, heavy runs of sap with very little snow to interfere with gathering. In northern New England and Minnesota, many producers reported the best season in their experience. In Wisconsin, muddy roads interfered with gathering operations at times. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, the season was cut short by warm weather early in March. Sugar content of the sap was relatively low in all areas.

HAY: The estimated 17.7 million tons of hay on farms May 1, 1957 has been exceeded during the 49-year period of record only by the 20.4 million tons on hand May 1, 1946. Current stocks are 1.1 million tons more than stocks a year ago; 2.0 million tons more than average and equivalent to 16.3 percent of the 1956 production.

Although there is a comparatively large carry-over of hay on farms, nationally, present stocks are below both last year and average in most New England, South Central, southern Great Plain, and Mountain States. In these States, however, short supplies of roughage and fall pasturage were conserved somewhat by a reduction in livestock numbers, a comparatively mild and "open" winter feeding season, and relatively early spring pasturage.

Considerable rain-damaged hay is being kept in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York farms until a potentially good 1957 crop is a surety. If such is the case, much poor quality hay will be diverted to bedding or other uses. A relatively easy winter feeding period and an early turnout of livestock on spring pastures and ranges helped to conserve the abundant supplies of hay in most Great Lake, North Central, and Pacific States. This resulted in unusually large stocks for those States and the near-record stocks for the United States.

January through April 1957 disappearance of hay, at 55.8 million tons, was 6 percent under the 59.4 million-ton disappearance during the same period in 1956 but two percent more than the 54.7 million-ton average for that period. This is in line with trends in roughage-consuming animal units.

The growing season to May 1 has favored development of hay crops in virtually all parts of the country. Reported condition for the United States, at 88 percent of normal, is 11 points above last year, 3 points above average, and highest for the date since 1952. The relatively good prospects are rather remarkable considering the widespread drought in the fall of 1956. Winter kill of perennial legumes is reported as less than usual in most sections, with the growth of both legumes and grasses very good. However, in some Eastern areas, rain will be needed soon to maintain current prospects. Thus far, aphids have not been reported as a serious threat except in Virginia.

Current condition is equal to or better than both last year and average in all States except Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Delaware. Only in New Mexico and Wyoming is condition below both 1956 and average. The 1957 hay harvest was started in early areas during April.

PASTURES: Pastures improved rapidly during April, and by May 1 were in the best condition since 1952. Pasture condition on May 1 was reported at 85 percent of normal, 9 points above a month ago and 17 points above May 1 last year. Pasture growth was delayed by cool weather in many areas early in April, but with adequate moisture and warm weather the latter part of the month, it made rapid progress. Most Southern States and the Pacific Northwest were receiving ample feed from pastures on May 1. However, pastures in most Northern States had not made their usual growth by that date and only limited grazing was available.

In the Southwest, above normal rainfall in most areas has improved pasture prospects considerably compared with the dry condition that existed a year earlier. Drought conditions still exist in the Trans-Pecos area of Texas. Rains came too late in the High Plains, Western Plateau and south Texas to show much improvement by May 1, but summer grass prospects have been greatly improved in these areas. Local areas of Arizona and New Mexico are still short of moisture but generally prospects for pasture feed are good.

In the southern States east of the Great Plains, pastures made excellent growth during April and were supplying adequate grazing on May 1. Pastures in this area were considerably above the May 1 average and last year, although some local areas need more rainfall. In the northern Great Plains and Western Corn Belt, pastures began to show rapid improvement in late April with feed prospects generally very good in these areas. In the Pacific Northwest, pastures have made excellent growth and are providing abundant feed. Pastures are supplying good feed in California and have been further improved by moderate rainfall during the past month.

In the Eastern Corn Belt and North Atlantic States, pastures were delayed by cool weather and were providing only limited feed by May 1. Pastures are making rapid progress in these areas and with a favorable moisture situation are expected to supply good feed.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk cows on farms produced a total of 11,428 million pounds of milk in April -- 1 percent more than in April last year and 9 percent more than the 1946-55 average for the month. Milk production showed about the same seasonal increase as last year, but failed to gain as much as usual from March to April. The volume of milk produced on farms in the Nation during April was sufficient to provide 2.24 pounds daily per person, approximately the same rate as April last year but was 3 percent below the 10-year average. Milk production in the first 4 months of this year reached a record high of nearly 41.6 billion pounds, which was only slightly more than the previous high for the same months last year.

On May 1, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 21.76 pounds -- 4 percent above the previous record high for the date last year and 17 percent above the May 1 average. Milk production per cow was at a record high for May 1 in all sections of the country. Increases of May 1 rates from last year ranged from 1 percent in the North Atlantic States to 12 percent in the South Atlantic States. In other regions, output per cow was 4 percent above May 1 last year in the Central regions and 8 percent in the West. Seasonally, production per cow gained nearly 7 percent compared with the April 1 to May 1 10-year average increase of 8 percent. Output increased seasonally slower than usual in the central part of the country.

Production per cow on May 1 was considerably above average, with the heaviest gains in the southern regions.

Crop reporters in the Nation milked a record high of 77.2 percent of the milk cows in their herds on May 1. This was only slightly above the previous record for the same date last year, but was 4 percent above the May 1 average. The proportion of milk cows milked increased seasonally less than usual in all sections of the country, except the North Atlantic States.

Milk production in April equaled or exceeded the record high for the month in 10 of the 35 States where monthly estimates are available. Output reached record levels in Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and in 7 Southern States. On the other hand, milk production was below average for April in 10 States, nine located west of the Mississippi River. Wisconsin led all States in April milk production with 1,644 million pounds; followed by Minnesota with 957 million; New York, 884 million; California, 685 million; and Iowa, 590 million pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States, April 1957

with Comparisons ^{1/}
(In millions of pounds)

State	April : average: 1946-55:	April : 1956	March : 1957	April : 1957	State	April : average: 1946-55:	April : 1956	March : 1957	April : 1957
N.Y.	820	937	845	884	Ga.	103	110	116	114
N.J.	98	103	99	101	Ky.	195	224	200	233
Pa.	502	590	567	580	Tenn.	198	224	194	233
Ohio	454	502	487	499	Ala.	111	108	104	109
Ind.	311	326	338	325	Miss.	133	140	124	138
Ill.	451	459	463	474	Ark.	112	111	93	106
Mich.	463	470	462	473	Okla.	178	156	144	152
Wis.	1,466	1,616	1,582	1,644	Texas	304	266	290	293
Minn.	815	934	978	957	Mont.	48	42	41	42
Iowa	525	557	580	590	Idaho	116	134	122	134
Mo.	347	368	316	345	Wyo.	20	18	17	18
N.Dak.	154	161	155	162	Colo.	82	79	75	79
S.Dak.	123	123	120	124	Utah	59	64	62	63
Nebr.	206	207	198	213	Wash.	158	159	153	165
Kans.	233	215	198	210	Oreg.	117	107	90	105
Va.	154	159	161	169	Calif.	572	654	650	685
W.Va.	65	66	66	70	Other				
N.C.	135	149	146	155	States	652	733	669	725
S.C.	50	54	56	59	U.S.	10,530	11,325	10,961	11,428

^{1/} Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,731 million eggs in April -- 2 percent more than in April last year, but 4 percent below the 1946-55 average. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the West. In the East North Central and South Central States, production was about the same as in April last year. Egg production during the first four months of this year was 2 percent larger than in these months last year, but about the same as the average.

The rate of egg production during April was 18.7 eggs per layer, compared with 18.4 last year and the average of 18.0 eggs. Egg production per layer ranged from 18.1 eggs in the South Central to 19.5 in the West North Central States. Record high egg production per layer was obtained in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic region where the rate was well above a year ago. Increases over last year were 4 percent in the North Atlantic States, 2 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States and 1 percent in the West North Central, South Central and Western States. Rate per layer on hand during the first four months of this year was 68.6 eggs, compared with 68.0 last year and the average of 62.4 eggs.

There were about 306 million layers in the Nation's farm flock during April, about the same as in April last year, but 8 percent below average. The 4 percent increase from last year in the West North Central and 3 percent increase in the South Atlantic States was offset by decreases of 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States. The West had about the same number of layers on hand as in April last year. The decrease in number of layers from April 1 to May 1 was 3.5 percent compared with 3.2 percent for the period last year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April average 30.8 cents per dozen, compared with 38.5 cents per dozen in April a year ago and 30.6 cents last month.

Farmers received an average of 18.4 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-April, compared with 20.6 cents a year earlier and 18.8 cents last month. Farm chickens averaged 14.5 cents and commercial broilers averaged 19.1 cents, compared with 19.7 cents and 20.8 cents, respectively, in April last year. Farm chickens were down 0.3 cent and commercial broilers were down 0.7 cent from a month earlier.

Turkey prices on April 15 averaged 26.8 cents per pound live weight, compared with 30.8 cents a year earlier and 26.0 cents in mid-March.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration was \$3.54 per hundred pounds, compared with \$3.51 in April last year. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed and broiler-feed ratio were all less favorable than a year earlier.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MAY 1								

	Thousands						
1946-55 (Av.)	48,663	62,931	92,422	31,067	55,193	32,869	323,145
1956	52,351	58,960	79,526	30,418	43,788	34,667	299,710
1957	51,117	57,315	83,320	30,873	43,385	34,636	300,646

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1

	Number						
1946-55 (Av.)	59.6	61.0	63.0	57.5	57.6	61.0	60.4
1956	59.1	61.3	64.7	60.0	59.9	63.6	61.8
1957	61.3	62.8	65.7	60.9	61.0	63.3	63.0

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	
	Average :	1956 :	harvest :	1946-55 :	1956 :	1946-55 :	1956 :	cated	
	1946-55 :	1957 :	1957 :	1946-55 :	1957 :	1946-55 :	1957 :	1957 :	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	380	310	236	28.0	31.0	33.0	10,624	9,610	7,788
N.J.	73	52	48	25.3	29.0	31.0	1,823	1,508	1,488
Pa.	840	577	542	23.4	27.0	28.0	19,425	15,579	15,176
Ohio	2,061	1,526	1,404	24.8	26.0	28.0	50,834	39,676	39,312
Ind.	1,508	1,186	1,198	23.7	30.0	31.0	35,497	35,580	37,138
Ill.	1,645	1,608	1,737	23.5	37.0	32.0	39,204	59,496	55,584
Mich.	1,204	1,043	970	26.8	30.0	30.0	32,201	31,290	29,100
Wis.	30	24	25	24.0	27.5	26.0	726	660	650
Minn.	67	37	34	19.7	24.0	22.0	1,304	888	748
Iowa	184	115	116	21.2	18.0	23.0	3,854	2,070	2,668
Mo.	1,424	1,660	1,743	21.6	30.0	29.0	30,959	49,800	50,547
S.Dak.	324	317	352	15.7	13.0	16.0	5,132	4,121	5,632
Nebr.	3,877	3,308	2,812	20.4	19.0	20.0	78,974	62,852	56,240
Kans.	12,233	9,244	5,084	15.8	15.5	16.5	194,916	143,282	83,886
DeI.	54	31	29	20.2	31.0	29.0	1,060	961	841
Md.	277	172	162	20.8	27.5	28.0	5,620	4,730	4,536
Va.	377	268	247	20.6	27.0	27.0	7,588	7,236	6,669
W.Va.	63	40	31	20.3	24.0	26.0	1,264	960	806
N.C.	384	362	348	18.6	25.5	25.0	7,144	9,231	8,700
S.C.	170	179	177	16.8	22.5	22.0	2,847	4,028	3,894
Ga.	134	116	102	15.6	21.0	20.0	2,091	2,436	2,040
Ky.	266	207	199	18.1	26.5	26.0	4,751	5,486	5,174
Tenn.	256	205	205	16.0	22.5	22.0	4,063	4,612	4,510
Ala.	18	80	120	18.0	23.0	22.0	327	1,840	2,640
Miss.	16	18	150	22.4	28.0	28.0	383	504	4,200
Ark.	41	96	164	17.4	28.5	25.0	770	2,736	4,100
La.	1/17	35	90	1/22.0	20.0	20.0	1/374	700	1,800
Okla.	5,439	4,198	3,736	12.9	16.0	16.5	72,900	67,168	61,644
Texas	4,022	2,111	2,259	10.8	12.5	14.5	47,339	26,388	32,756
Mont.	1,541	1,216	1,751	20.8	20.5	26.0	32,575	24,928	45,526
Idaho	814	662	589	24.6	28.0	27.0	19,903	18,536	15,903
Wyo.	257	238	221	18.7	18.5	19.0	4,757	4,403	4,199
Colo.	2,356	1,636	1,423	16.4	11.0	15.0	39,404	17,996	21,345
N.Mex.	266	114	91	7.6	8.0	9.0	2,526	912	819
Ariz.	25	58	55	25.1	30.0	30.0	617	1,740	1,650
Utah	309	256	192	17.1	17.0	14.0	5,264	4,352	2,688
Nev.	4	2	4	26.5	31.0	26.0	119	62	104
Wash.	2,138	1,315	1,670	28.5	29.5	33.0	60,845	38,792	55,110
Oreg.	807	622	634	26.8	31.5	31.0	21,666	19,593	19,654
Calif.	588	393	283	19.0	21.0	21.0	11,137	8,253	5,943
U. S.	46,477	35,637	31,233	18.6	20.6	22.5	862,471	734,995	703,208

1/ Short-time average.

State	RYE			PASTURE		
	Condition May 1			Condition May 1		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	--	--	--	91	90	93
N.H.	--	--	--	91	86	94
Vt.	--	--	--	90	84	96
Mass.	--	--	--	93	85	98
R.I.	--	--	--	90	77	95
Conn.	--	--	--	90	80	94
N.Y.	90	90	94	86	75	92
N.J.	90	88	94	84	74	89
Pa.	89	89	93	86	80	91
Ohio	91	87	91	86	78	92
Ind.	90	87	92	86	81	95
Ill.	91	85	92	85	73	92
Mich.	93	91	94	86	79	93
Wis.	90	90	92	85	78	88
Minn.	89	88	92	83	71	87
Iowa	89	72	94	84	56	85
Mo.	88	79	86	81	55	80
N.Dak.	85	75	85	75	64	77
S.Dak.	86	76	90	81	61	80
Nebr.	84	82	80	81	62	74
Kans.	78	76	83	78	55	71
Del.	91	91	87	87	74	87
Md.	90	88	93	85	74	93
Va.	90	91	93	86	74	94
W.Va.	89	84	--	81	64	90
N.C.	86	89	90	85	82	92
S.C.	79	85	86	80	82	86
Ga.	80	83	84	81	78	85
Fla.	--	--	--	78	59	81
Ky.	88	89	92	84	79	93
Tenn.	86	88	92	85	84	92
Ala.	--	--	--	83	79	85
Miss.	--	--	--	84	79	86
Ark.	--	--	--	82	76	92
La.	--	--	--	84	76	87
Okla.	72	64	84	73	48	82
Texas	64	40	85	70	42	82
Mont.	83	80	88	80	75	78
Idaho	93	97	98	86	91	94
Wyo.	81	93	84	80	78	76
Colo.	80	71	74	75	61	74
N.Mex.	67	60	67	66	63	55
Ariz.	--	--	--	80	83	77
Utah	90	75	80	84	81	85
Nev.	--	--	--	84	90	86
Wash.	87	64	91	81	73	90
Oreg.	91	84	95	86	84	93
Calif.	86	80	89	78	80	85
U. S.	86	80	88	81	68	85

State	HAY			ALL HAY		
	Condition May 1			Stocks on farms May 1		
	Average : 1946-55 1/2	1956	1957	Average : 1946-55	1956	1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	91	92	94	127	150	116
N.H.	92	82	95	45	51	29
Vt.	93	87	97	153	156	97
Mass.	93	83	96	60	45	32
R.I.	92	84	98	5	3	3
Conn.	92	81	98	50	35	27
N.Y.	87	78	93	772	572	644
N.J.	86	80	88	61	51	103
Pa.	88	84	92	529	496	693
Ohio	88	82	93	467	538	661
Ind.	87	85	94	379	456	545
Ill.	86	77	91	798	1,037	1,000
Mich.	89	83	94	593	471	850
Wis. 2/	88	84	91	1,433	1,764	1,775
Minn. 2/	85	77	87	832	852	1,213
Iowa	85	62	85	1,170	1,252	1,101
Mo.	84	62	85	729	802	458
N.Dak. 2/	80	69	81	665	653	892
S.Dak. 2/	85	69	86	738	719	739
Nebr. 2/	84	70	82	735	652	640
Kans.	82	64	85	380	345	219
Del.	89	75	86	13	11	10
Md.	86	78	92	88	82	102
Va.	87	81	92	226	217	223
W.Va.	84	73	91	151	108	214
N.C.	85	85	89	270	239	232
S.C.	79	81	83	108	181	117
Ga.	79	80	85	164	179	142
Fla.	78	72	78	20	47	48
Ky.	85	83	92	342	445	535
Tenn.	84	84	90	301	351	386
Ala.	80	76	83	132	220	174
Miss.	80	78	84	136	188	127
Ark.	80	75	88	167	207	85
La.	82	75	84	44	66	28
Okla.	74	45	86	174	269	123
Texas	76	51	84	243	355	207
Mont. 2/	86	79	87	512	489	431
Idaho 2/	90	93	94	290	267	555
Wyo. 2/	85	84	82	229	268	210
Colo. 2/	84	84	88	305	348	268
N.Mex. 2/	84	82	78	44	77	42
Ariz.	88	83	85	52	156	155
Utah 2/	90	87	89	158	177	237
Nev. 2/	86	93	91	97	69	143
Wash. 2/	87	83	93	187	72	248
Oreg. 2/	90	89	94	211	107	421
Calif. 2/	84	85	86	262	233	375
U.S.	85	77	88	15,646	16,528	17,675

1/Average includes tame hay condition for 1946, all hay condition 1947-55, except for States footnoted 2. 2/Tame hay condition.

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1955 AND 1956 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Mass.	6,700	4,300	1,610	1,643	10,787	7,063
Conn.	14,700	10,700	1,365	1,559	20,069	16,681
Pa.	29,500	30,000	1,550	1,700	45,725	51,000
Ohio	13,700	13,300	1,591	1,629	21,802	21,666
Ind.	7,300	7,100	1,560	1,680	11,388	11,928
Wis.	14,100	11,900	1,473	1,716	20,769	20,415
Minn.	1/ 170	1/110	1,410	1,250	240	138
Mo.	3,200	3,000	1,200	1,310	3,840	3,930
Kans.	100	1/ 50	1,150	1,060	115	53
Md.	47,000	44,000	670	875	31,490	38,500
Va.	122,700	110,000	1,320	1,556	161,965	171,151
W.Va.	2,500	2,500	1,600	1,560	4,000	3,900
N.C.	662,800	588,400	1,505	1,664	997,395	978,885
S.C.	116,000	102,000	1,700	1,700	197,200	173,400
Ga.	102,000	89,100	1,465	1,452	149,385	129,371
Fla.	25,000	22,000	1,405	1,236	35,133	27,186
Ky.	242,000	241,400	1,451	1,611	351,226	388,927
Tenn.	85,100	84,400	1,522	1,609	129,519	135,815
Ala.	600	1/550	1,090	1,165	654	641
La.	200	1/280	750	555	150	155
U.S.	1,495,400	1,365,100	1,466	1,598	2,192,852	2,180,805

State	Season average price per pound received by farmers		Value of production	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Mass.	73.3	99.7	7,910	7,040
Conn.	99.7	127.0	20,006	21,132
Pa.	24.5	24.0	11,203	12,240
Ohio	46.1	51.2	10,052	11,094
Ind.	58.2	63.9	6,628	7,622
Wis.	24.1	29.4	5,009	5,998
Minn.	19.0	24.0	46	33
Mo.	51.6	57.4	1,981	2,256
Kans.	50.0	52.0	58	28
Md.	50.8	2/ 50.8	15,997	19,558
Va.	52.4	52.9	84,918	90,474
W.Va.	58.4	62.2	2,336	2,426
N.C.	53.3	51.8	531,496	507,071
S.C.	54.5	52.4	107,474	90,862
Ga.	48.5	49.9	72,466	64,561
Fla.	67.2	76.1	23,613	20,698
Ky.	55.9	59.9	196,431	233,047
Tenn.	52.2	55.5	67,619	75,404
Ala.	47.4	48.8	310	313
La.	60.0	68.5	90	106
U.S.	53.2	53.7	1,165,643	1,171,963

1/Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

2/Sales to date insufficient to establish price-evaluated at 1955 crop average price.

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price		Value of production	
		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	per lb. received	by farmers	1955	1956
		Aores	Aores	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Class 1, Flue-cured:											
Va.	11	99,000	88,000	1,300	1,560	128,700	137,280	54.3	52.8	69,884	72,484
N.C.	11	255,000	227,000	1,310	1,525	334,050	346,175	53.2	50.2	177,715	173,780
Total Old Belt	11	354,000	315,000	1,307	1,535	462,750	483,455	53.5	50.9	247,599	246,264
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	317,000	282,000	1,625	1,760	515,125	496,320	53.0	51.8	273,016	257,094
N.C.	13	81,000	70,000	1,600	1,700	129,600	119,000	54.1	55.0	70,114	65,450
S.C.	13	116,000	102,000	1,700	1,700	197,200	173,400	54.5	52.4	107,474	90,862
Total S.C. Belt	13	197,000	172,000	1,659	1,700	326,800	292,400	54.3	53.5	177,588	156,312
Ga.	14	101,000	88,000	1,465	1,455	147,965	128,040	47.2	48.5	69,839	62,099
Fla.	14	21,100	17,700	1,410	1,225	29,751	21,682	45.9	48.8	13,656	10,516
Ala.	14	600	1,550	1,090	1,165	654	641	47.4	48.8	310	313
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	122,700	106,200	1,454	1,415	178,370	150,363	47.0	48.5	83,805	72,928
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	990,700	875,200	1,497	1,625	1,483,045	1,422,538	52.7	51.5	782,008	732,598
Class 2, Fire-cured:											
Total Va. Belt	21	9,100	8,500	1,155	1,260	10,510	10,710	31.3	39.5	3,290	4,230
Ky.	22	8,700	8,700	1,380	1,590	12,006	13,833	37.9	35.0	4,550	4,842
Tenn.	22	19,000	18,600	1,500	1,605	28,506	29,853	41.6	38.4	11,856	11,464
Total Hopkinsville-Clarks Belt	22	27,700	27,300	1,462	1,600	40,506	43,686	40.5	37.3	16,406	16,306
Ky.	23	9,300	9,200	1,225	1,450	11,392	13,340	32.7	32.9	3,725	4,389
Tenn.	23	2,100	2,000	1,335	1,415	2,804	2,830	31.2	31.8	875	900
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	11,400	11,200	1,245	1,444	14,196	16,170	32.4	32.7	4,600	5,289
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	48,200	47,000	1,353	1,501	65,212	70,566	37.3	36.6	24,296	25,825
Class 3, Air-cured:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	9,300	9,300	1,540	1,620	14,322	15,066	58.8	64.0	8,421	9,642
Ind.	31	7,300	7,100	1,560	1,680	11,388	11,928	58.2	63.9	6,628	7,622
Mo.	31	3,200	3,000	1,200	1,310	3,840	3,930	51.6	57.4	1,981	2,256
Kans.	31	100	1,500	1,150	1,060	115	53	50.0	52.0	58	28
Va.	31	10,400	10,400	1,875	1,920	19,500	19,968	56.0	63.2	10,920	12,620
W.Va.	31	2,500	2,500	1,600	1,560	4,000	3,900	58.4	62.2	2,336	2,426
N.C.	31	9,800	9,400	1,900	1,850	18,620	17,390	57.2	61.8	10,651	10,747
Ky.	31	207,000	207,000	1,470	1,620	304,290	335,340	59.4	64.1	180,748	214,953
Tenn.	31	61,000	61,000	1,540	1,620	93,940	98,820	56.9	62.2	53,452	61,466
Total Burley Belt	31	310,600	309,800	1,513	1,635	470,015	506,395	58.6	63.5	275,195	321,760
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	47,000	44,000	670	875	31,490	38,500	50.8	2/50.8	15,997	19,558
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	357,600	353,800	1,402	1,540	501,505	544,895	58.1	62.6	291,192	341,318

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price: per lb. received:		Value of production	
		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	by farmers 1955	1956	1955	1956
		Acre	Acre	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
3B Dark Air-cured											
Ky.	35	9,800	9,700	1,410	1,640	13,818	15,908	33.0	35.9	4,560	5,711
Tenn.	35	3,000	2,800	1,425	1,540	4,275	4,312	33.6	36.5	1,436	1,574
Total One Sucker	35	12,800	12,500	1,414	1,618	18,093	20,220	33.1	36.0	5,996	7,285
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	7,200	6,800	1,350	1,545	9,720	10,506	29.3	30.0	2,848	3,152
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	4,200	3,100	775	1,030	3,255	3,193	25.3	35.7	824	1,140
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	24,200	22,400	1,284	1,514	31,068	33,919	31.1	34.1	9,668	11,577
Class 4, Cigar Filler:											
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	29,500	30,000	1,550	1,700	45,725	51,000	24.5	24.0	11,203	12,240
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	4,400	4,000	1,700	1,650	7,480	6,600	21.8	22.0	1,631	1,452
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	33,900	34,000	1,569	1,694	53,205	57,600	24.1	23.8	12,834	13,692
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Mass.	51	100		1,500		150		37.0		56	
Conn.	51	7,600	4,200	1,570	1,880	11,932	7,896	45.0	59.0	5,369	4,659
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	7,700	4,200	1,569	1,880	12,082	7,896	44.9	59.0	5,425	4,659
Mass.	52	4,700	2,400	1,770	1,890	8,319	4,536	34.5	41.0	2,870	1,860
Conn.	52	1,000	500	1,610	1,970	1,610	985	37.5	49.0	604	483
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	5,700	2,900	1,742	1,904	9,929	5,521	35.0	42.4	3,474	2,343
Total Southern Wis.	54	4,500	4,100	1,490	1,650	6,705	6,765	22.9	26.1	1,535	1,766
Wis.	55	9,630	7,800	1,465	1,750	14,064	13,650	24.7	31.0	3,474	4,232
Minn.	55	1,170	1,110	1,410	1,250	240	138	19.0	24.0	46	33
Total Northern Wis.	55	9,800	7,900	1,454	1,743	14,304	13,788	24.6	30.9	3,520	4,265
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	27,700	19,100	1,555	1,778	43,020	33,970	32.4	38.4	13,954	13,033
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Mass.	61	1,900	1,900	1,220	1,330	2,318	2,527	215.0	205.0	4,984	5,180
Conn.	61	6,100	6,000	1,070	1,300	6,527	7,800	215.0	205.0	14,033	15,990
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,000	7,900	1,106	1,307	8,845	10,327	215.0	205.0	19,017	21,170
Ga.	62	1,000	1,100	1,420	1,210	1,420	1,331	185.0	185.0	2,627	2,462
Fla.	62	3,900	4,300	1,380	1,280	5,382	5,504	185.0	185.0	9,957	10,182
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	4,900	5,400	1,388	1,266	6,802	6,835	185.0	185.0	12,584	12,644
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	12,900	13,300	1,213	1,290	15,647	17,162	202.0	197.0	31,601	33,814
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	74,500	66,400	1,502	1,637	111,872	108,732	52.2	55.7	58,389	60,539
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Total Louisiana Perique	72	200	1/280	750	555	150	155	60.0	68.5	90	106
All	All	1,495,400	1,365,100	1,466	1,598	2,192,852	2,180,805	53.2	53.7	1,165,643	1,171,963
UNITED STATES											

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price - evaluated at 1955 crop average price.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1945-54 1,000 boxes	1954 1,000 boxes	1955 1,000 boxes	Indicated 1956 1,000 boxes
ORANGES:				
Calif., all	42,371	39,420	38,770	36,000
Navels and Misc. 2/	15,742	15,330	15,170	15,000
Valencias	26,629	24,090	23,600	21,000
Fla., all	67,650	88,400	91,000	94,300
Temples	1,322	2,500	2,800	2,700
Other Early & Midseason	36,438	49,500	48,700	51,600
Valencias	29,890	36,400	39,500	40,000
Texas, all	2,656	1,500	1,600	1,700
Early & Midseason 2/	1,732	1,100	1,150	1,300
Valencias	924	400	450	400
Ariz., all	1,022	1,130	1,150	1,310
Navels and Misc. 2/	514	510	440	550
Valencias	507	620	710	760
Id., all 2/	238	175	195	115
5 States 3/	113,937	130,625	132,715	133,425
Total Early & Midseason 4/	55,988	69,115	68,455	71,265
Total Valencias	57,950	61,510	64,260	62,160
TANGERINES:				
Fla.	4,660	5,100	4,700	4,800
All oranges & tangerines:				
5 States 3/	118,597	135,725	137,415	138,225
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., all	32,690	34,800	38,300	36,000
Seedless	16,170	20,500	20,600	20,500
Other	16,520	14,300	17,700	15,500
Texas, all	10,000	2,500	2,200	2,800
Ariz., all	2,991	2,470	2,370	2,500
Calif., all	2,582	2,420	2,410	2,300
Desert Valleys	985	920	830	800
Other	1,597	1,500	1,580	1,500
4 States 3/	48,263	42,190	45,280	43,600
LEMONS:				
Calif. 3/	13,146	14,000	12,600	14,500
LIMES:				
Fla. 3/	261	380	400	400
May 1 Forecast of 1957 Florida limes				420

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. In the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb; Florida limes 80 lb.

4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

PEACHES

State	Production					Indicated 1957
	Average 1946-55	1954	1955	1956		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels
N.C.	1,350	1,100	1/	950		1,400
S.C.	3,122	3,600	1/	4,350		5,000
Ga.	2,776	3,000	1/	1,600		2,840
Ala.	593	900	1/	600		580
Miss.	405	276	1/	447		340
Ark.	1,530	984	1/	2/ 2,250		1,240
La.	89	45	1/	80		175
Okla.	306	50	15	200		24
Texas	736	150	30	575		825
U. S.	10,907	10,105	45	11,052		12,424

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

2/ Includes 195,000 bushels unharvested because of economic conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>PEACHES:</u>			
California, all	84	81	92
Clingstone	85	83	93
Freestone	82	78	91
<u>PEARS:</u>			
California, all	79	88	91
Bartlett	80	88	92
Other	77	86	86
<u>CHERRIES-SWEET:</u>			
Washington	70	28	68
Oregon	79	61	67
<u>CHERRIES-SOUR:</u>			
Washington	83	72	90
Oregon	85	86	89
<u>OTHER CROPS:</u>			
California			
Prunes	72	88	76
Florida			
Avocados	67	61	68

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS

Crop	Production					Indicated 1957
	Average 1946-55	1954	1955	1956		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		
Apricots	202,500	140,000	253,000	186,000	187,000	
Cherries, sweet	30,400	23,200	34,000	34,300	37,500	
Plums	79,900	<u>1/</u> 71,000	<u>1/</u> 86,000	<u>1/</u> 100,000	84,000	

1/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1954 - 4,000; 1955 - 2,000; 1956 - 4,000.

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Trees tapped			Sirup made <u>1/</u>		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000 trees	1,000 trees	1,000 trees	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Maine	119	81	77	20	11	18
N.H.	250	191	189	53	50	64
Vt.	3,165	2,535	2,332	686	602	816
Mass.	158	110	117	45	48	47
N.Y.	2,072	1,643	1,643	435	431	503
Pa.	384	331	311	96	114	82
Ohio	510	359	330	133	153	91
Mich.	452	299	281	90	65	70
Wis.	319	364	389	75	77	119
Minn.	71	42	42	11	8	10
Md.	30	24	23	14	12	9
U.S.	7,529	5,979	5,734	1,657	1,571	1,829

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

POTATOES, IRISH									
Seasonal group: and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per harv. acre:			Production		
	Average:	1956	Ind.: 1957	Average:	1956	Ind.: 1957	Average:	1956	Ind.
	: 1949-55:			: 1949-55:			: 1949-55:		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	11.0	16.0	23.0	161	173	125	1,787	2,768	2,875
California	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	170	1,768	2,492	3,570
Total Winter	22.6	33.8	44.0	156.6	155.6	146.5	3,554	5,260	6,445
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings	15.2	21.0	26.0	162	168	135	2,470	3,528	3,510
-Other	4.3	4.7	5.6	105	100	115	455	470	644
Texas	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	60	184	24	18
Total Early									
Spring	23.7	26.1	31.9	131.4	154.1	130.8	3,110	4,022	4,172
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina	27.1	23.3	25.0	102	120	110	2,738	2,330	2,750
South Carolina	11.7	8.0	8.0	79	82	115	922	656	920
Georgia	3.2	2.2	2.0	59	58	63	191	128	126
Alabama-Baldwin									
area	18.8	15.4	17.0	91	112	125	1,765	1,725	2,125
-Other	13.0	8.5	8.5	45	50	48	589	425	408
Mississippi	11.3	9.5	9.5	39	39	42	444	370	399
Arkansas	15.7	9.5	9.5	49	54	45	770	513	428
Louisiana	11.8	8.3	8.8	40	49	56	467	407	493
Oklahoma	6.5	4.8	4.5	50	47	30	325	226	135
Texas	11.8	9.1	9.1	44	45	70	513	410	637
Arizona	4.6	4.3	6.5	224	250	230	1,045	1,075	1,495
California	66.1	63.0	67.0	260	255	295	17,084	16,065	19,765
Total Late									
Spring	201.7	165.9	175.4	133.8	146.7	169.2	26,853	24,330	29,681
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	12.9	10.0	10.0	63	70	June 10	820	700	June 10
Kansas	5.2	2.2	2.7	51	53	"	277	117	"
Delaware	5.7	9.0	9.0	135	185	"	853	1,665	"
Maryland	4.2	3.0	2.8	97	105	"	409	315	"
Virginia-Eastern									
Shore	20.4	19.7	20.9	125	138	"	2,576	2,719	"
-Norfolk	4.2	2.8	2.8	103	100	"	438	280	"
-Other	8.6	7.3	7.0	65	58	"	560	423	"
North Carolina	14.0	9.4	9.5	62	65	"	878	611	"
Georgia	4.0	2.8	2.8	36	36	"	142	101	"
Kentucky	19.9	15.0	14.4	55	60	"	1,096	900	"
Tennessee	19.7	13.0	12.0	57	56	"	1,114	728	"
Texas	6.1	5.9	7.8	139	160	"	818	944	"
Total Early									
Summer	124.9	100.1	101.7	80.2	94.9	"	9,980	9,503	"

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS
MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	May 1, av. :	May 1, :	May 1, :	May 1, av. :	May 1, :	May 1, :
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	17.3	21.1	22.4	79.3	84.1	81.9
N.H.	18.6	21.0	23.7	80.6	81.8	86.0
Vt.	20.1	22.2	22.6	86.0	87.7	87.7
Mass.	20.9	23.3	25.4	82.8	84.8	85.5
Conn.	20.8	25.0	25.2	82.4	87.0	84.4
N.Y.	23.8	26.4	25.9	84.0	86.3	86.0
N.J.	23.8	25.0	25.5	82.9	83.9	82.0
Pa.	22.0	24.1	24.1	82.7	84.0	84.1
N.Atl.	22.20	24.48	24.64	83.0	84.9	84.7
Ohio	19.8	23.8	24.0	77.4	81.4	82.1
Ind.	18.8	21.4	21.9	75.2	78.0	77.1
Ill.	19.7	23.0	23.8	73.7	77.6	78.2
Mich.	22.4	23.6	24.9	84.1	85.0	85.7
Wis.	23.3	24.8	25.9	85.2	86.7	86.8
E.N.Cent.	21.72	23.87	24.87	81.1	83.3	83.8
Minn.	23.1	26.2	27.0	83.2	86.9	87.2
Iowa	19.4	22.6	23.9	72.2	76.5	79.3
Mo.	14.8	16.9	16.7	65.3	69.5	68.6
N.Dak.	17.9	18.3	20.0	71.2	70.2	70.9
S.Dak.	16.0	18.5	19.7	66.6	71.3	71.3
Nebr.	18.7	20.9	22.0	71.9	74.4	74.3
Kans.	18.2	20.4	21.2	71.5	74.8	74.7
W.N.Cent.	18.88	21.25	22.06	73.0	76.3	76.6
Md.	19.8	21.0	24.0	78.3	76.3	78.2
Va.	16.4	19.6	21.0	69.3	74.6	77.0
W.Va.	13.3	14.1	16.4	66.2	67.8	69.6
N.C.	14.9	17.9	18.7	71.5	75.0	76.0
S.C.	12.7	14.4	15.8	68.0	68.9	72.4
Ga.	10.9	13.2	13.7	60.0	62.4	62.8
S.Atl.	14.89	16.82	18.82	68.4	70.9	72.7
Ky.	14.1	17.0	17.1	66.3	70.9	68.6
Tenn.	13.3	15.2	16.2	67.9	69.9	71.1
Ala.	10.5	10.6	10.9	59.0	56.2	56.4
Miss.	9.3	9.9	10.2	58.9	59.5	59.9
Ark.	10.7	13.5	12.1	57.6	63.3	58.9
La.	8.1	10.0	10.3	45.3	57.7	57.3
Okla.	13.4	16.7	16.0	62.1	69.0	65.3
Texas	10.1	10.8	12.8	56.8	57.1	58.4
S.Cent.	11.90	13.82	14.37	61.1	64.3	63.6
Mont.	18.2	17.7	19.0	68.8	67.5	68.7
Idaho	22.0	24.0	25.3	79.0	80.0	80.5
Wyo.	19.2	21.9	20.6	72.0	74.6	72.1
Colo.	18.5	21.4	20.8	72.4	75.3	76.6
Utah	21.4	24.4	24.3	79.6	77.4	79.9
Wash.	23.0	24.2	26.5	81.0	82.6	83.1
Oreg.	21.4	22.6	22.2	77.1	77.8	76.4
Calif.	23.8	25.4	27.9	79.6	80.5	81.9
West.	21.88	23.51	25.35	77.8	79.6	80.5
U.S.	18.62	20.86	21.76	74.2	77.0	77.2

1/Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
	hand during April :		100 layers :		During April :		Jan.-April incl. :	
	1956 :	1957 :	1956 :	1957 :	1956 :	1957 :	1956 :	1957 :
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,196	3,152	1,788	1,815	57	57	234	231
N.H.	2,264	2,306	1,692	1,716	38	40	163	166
Vt.	858	828	1,851	1,893	16	16	70	65
Mass.	3,436	3,342	1,845	1,932	63	65	262	262
R.I.	373	385	1,863	1,770	7	7	29	29
Conn.	3,074	3,248	1,728	1,764	53	57	236	241
N.Y.	9,646	8,942	1,746	1,815	168	162	688	658
N.J.	13,089	13,191	1,677	1,776	220	234	848	888
Pa.	17,116	16,896	1,797	1,866	308	315	1,252	1,271
N.Atl.	53,052	52,290	1,753	1,823	930	953	3,782	3,811
Ohio	12,526	11,889	1,812	1,860	227	221	882	866
Ind.	12,349	11,066	1,884	1,920	233	212	890	862
Ill.	15,293	15,794	1,878	1,899	287	300	1,118	1,139
Mich.	7,972	8,354	1,728	1,755	138	147	583	583
Wis.	11,792	11,514	1,782	1,854	210	213	856	851
E.N.Cent.	59,932	58,617	1,827	1,865	1,095	1,093	4,329	4,301
Minn.	19,518	20,368	1,848	1,869	361	381	1,519	1,573
Iowa	23,814	24,799	1,956	1,998	466	495	1,857	1,942
Mo.	10,910	11,125	1,917	1,932	209	215	767	761
N.Dak.	3,181	3,095	1,794	1,878	57	58	203	211
S.Dak.	6,786	7,244	1,896	1,950	129	141	496	526
Nebr.	9,114	9,742	2,007	1,986	183	193	683	732
Kans.	8,500	8,784	2,010	1,995	171	175	636	645
W.N.Cent.	81,823	85,157	1,926	1,947	1,576	1,658	6,161	6,390
Del.	715	627	1,845	1,779	13	11	50	43
Md.	2,400	2,164	1,806	1,875	43	41	157	154
Va.	4,364	4,716	1,812	1,800	79	85	298	314
W.Va.	2,207	2,087	1,842	1,896	41	40	147	140
N.C.	8,835	9,494	1,776	1,854	157	176	585	636
S.C.	2,912	3,090	1,794	1,758	52	54	194	202
Ga.	6,258	6,458	1,773	1,824	111	118	433	462
Fla.	2,898	2,761	1,830	1,860	53	51	208	200
S.Atl.	30,589	31,397	1,795	1,835	549	576	2,072	2,151
Ky.	6,318	6,348	1,854	1,869	117	119	397	414
Tenn.	6,080	5,908	1,752	1,770	107	105	367	367
Ala.	4,658	4,468	1,710	1,743	80	78	294	294
Miss.	3,848	3,852	1,692	1,710	65	66	226	239
Ark.	3,698	3,626	1,812	1,851	67	67	224	223
Ia.	2,290	2,458	1,698	1,668	39	41	139	142
Okla.	4,720	4,713	1,896	1,902	89	90	319	319
Texas	12,748	12,346	1,821	1,842	232	227	844	837
S.Cent.	44,360	43,719	1,794	1,814	796	793	2,810	2,835
Mont.	1,200	1,188	1,818	1,854	22	22	83	83
Idaho	1,430	1,429	1,944	1,980	28	28	107	108
Wyo.	364	370	1,830	1,950	7	7	26	25
Colo.	1,748	1,700	1,899	1,824	33	31	121	120
N.Mex.	586	572	1,758	1,752	10	10	38	38
Ariz.	446	452	1,812	1,815	8	8	32	31
Utah	1,793	1,806	1,815	1,800	33	33	120	121
Nev.	112	111	1,800	1,800	2	2	8	8
Wash.	4,102	4,197	1,866	1,890	77	79	322	313
Oreg.	2,986	2,904	1,887	1,884	56	55	221	217
Calif.	20,077	20,129	1,884	1,902	378	383	1,464	1,472
West.	34,844	34,858	1,877	1,888	654	658	2,542	2,536
U.S.	304,600	306,038	1,838	1,873	5,600	5,731	21,696	22,024